



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

"We suggest the consideration, by such body, of the following questions, among others: the law of priority; an initial date for genera; an initial date for species; the principle once a synonym always a synonym; what constitutes publication; the form of tribal and ordinal names; the method of citing authorities; capitalization.

"We recognize the Botanical Club of the A. A. A. S. as a representative body of American botanists and commend to that body for discussion and disposal the subject of nomenclature as set forth in these resolutions."

Respectfully submitted,

LESTER F. WARD,

GEO. VASEY,

F. H. KNOWLTON,

B. T. GALLOWAY,

ERWIN F. SMITH,

GEO. B. SUDWORTH,

FREDERICK V. COVILLE,

Committee.

Missouri Botanical Garden.*

The attention of botanists is called to the facilities afforded for research at the Missouri Botanical Garden. In establishing and endowing the Garden, its founder, Henry Shaw, desired not only to afford the general public pleasure and information concerning decorative plants and their best use, and to provide for beginners the means of obtaining good training in botany and horticulture, but also to provide facilities for advanced research in botany and cognate sciences. For this purpose additions are being made constantly to the number of species cultivated in the grounds and planthouses and to the library and herbarium, and, as rapidly as it can be utilized, it is proposed to secure apparatus for work in vegetable physiology, etc., the policy being to secure a good general equipment in all lines of pure and applied botany, and to make this equipment as complete as possible for any special subject on which original work is undertaken by competent students.

A very large number of species, both native and exotic, and of horticulturists' varieties, are cultivated in the Garden and Arboretum and the adjoining park, and the native flora easily accessible from St. Louis is large and varied. The her-

[* This article has recently been issued as a leaflet. We take pleasure in placing it more permanently on record and in calling the attention of botanists to the valuable facilities for research afforded.—EDS.]

barium, which includes nearly 250,000 specimens, is fairly representative of the vegetable life of Europe and the United States, and also contains a great many specimens from less accessible regions. It is especially rich in material illustrative of *Cuscuta*, *Quercus*, *Coniferae*, *Vitis*, *Juncus*, *Agave*, *Yucca*, *Sagittaria*, *Epilobium*, *Rumex*, *Rhamnaceae* and other groups monographed by the late Dr. Engelmann or by attachés of the Garden. The herbarium is supplemented by a large collection of woods, including veneer transparencies and slides for the microscope. The library, containing about 8,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets, includes most of the standard periodicals and proceedings of learned bodies, a good collection of morphological and physiological works, nearly 500 carefully selected botanical volumes published before the period of Linnaeus, an unusually large number of monographs of groups of cryptogams and flowering plants, and the entire manuscript notes and sketches representing the painstaking work of Engelmann.

The great variety of living plants represented in the Garden, and the large herbarium, including the collections of Bernhardt and Engelmann, render the Garden facilities exceptionally good for research in systematic botany, in which direction the library also is especially strong. The living collections and library likewise afford unusual opportunity for morphological, anatomical and physiological studies, while the planthouse facilities for experimental work are steadily increasing. The E. Lewis Sturtevant Prelinnean library, in connection with the opportunity afforded for the cultivation of vegetables and other useful plants, is favorable also for the study of cultivated plants and the modifications they have undergone.

These facilities are freely placed at the disposal of professors of botany and other persons competent to carry on research work of value in botany or horticulture, subject only to such simple restrictions as are necessary to protect the property of the Garden from injury or loss. Persons who wish to make use of them are invited to correspond with the undersigned, outlining with as much detail as possible the work they desire to do at the Garden, and giving timely notice so that provision may be made for the study of special subjects. Those who have not published the re-

sults of original work are requested to state their preparation for the investigation they propose to undertake.

Under the rules of Washington University, persons entitled to candidacy in that institution for the Master's or Doctor's degree may elect botanical research work as a principal study for such degrees, if they can devote the requisite time to resident study.

WILLIAM TRELEASE,
Director.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 8, 1895.

Botanical Notes.

The Pignuts. There is some question as to the exact distribution of the Common Pignut (*Carya porcina* or *Hicoria glabra*) and the related *Carya* or *Hicoria microcarpa*, and the undersigned will be grateful for herbarium specimens and especially nuts with their husks, representing both. In the recently published seventh volume of Professor Sargent's *Silvae*, the range of *glabra* is given as southern Maine to southern Ontario, through southern Michigan to southeastern Nebraska, southward to the shores of the Indian River and Peace Creek in Florida, and to southern Alabama and Mississippi, through Missouri and Arkansas to eastern Kansas and the Indian Territory, and to the valley of the Nueces River in Texas. *H. microcarpa* (treated in the *Silva* as a variety of *glabra*, under the varietal name *odorata*) is said to occur in eastern Massachusetts, Connecticut, eastern and central New York, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, the District of Columbia, central Michigan, southern Indiana and Illinois and Missouri.

WILLIAM TRELEASE.

Reviews.

A Monograph of the Mycetozoa. Arthur Lister, F. L. S. London. Printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum.

Rostafinski's monograph of the Mycetozoa appeared in 1875, and with the appendix described about 230 species. Massee's "Monograph of the Myxogastres" was published in 1892; it